

COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(*W. M. CLENDINNEN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*)

TO THE

SANITARY AND EDUCATION AUTHORITY

ON THE

Health of the District

AND THE


Medical Inspection of School Children

FOR THE YEAR

1910.

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THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, FOR 1910.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Coseley Urban
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour of submitting my Sixteenth Annual Report.

The District has Sedgley for its boundary on the West, the County Borough of Dudley on the South, Wolverhampton and Bilston on the North, and Tipton on the East. Its general altitude is high, being about 730 feet at the highest point adjoining Sedgley, and falling towards the East as low as 470 feet above sea level.

The natural drainage is by three or four small streams flowing eastwards into tributaries of the Tame.

The subsoil is mostly heavy clay, and the subsoil water is in some parts exceedingly near the surface.

The area of the District is 3,973 acres, and the population, which has not altered much during the last 40 years, is 22,218, according to the last census, giving an average of 5.6 persons per acre.

The population, which consists chiefly of colliers and ironworkers, is, however, by no means evenly distributed, but is concentrated at several points, forming nine hamlets, the intervening portions of the District being more rural as regards density of population.

Subsidences of the surface are frequent, and the ground is much honeycombed and fissured owing to mining operations.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of births registered during the year was 675, comprising 330 males, and 345 females, a decrease of 65, as compared with 1909. Taking the population at 22,250, this gives an annual birth-rate of 30.33 per thousand.

The deaths registered were 283, comprising 149 males and 134 females, being a decrease of 75 as compared with last year, and giving a death-rate of 12.7 per thousand per annum, or adding 42 deaths of residents occurring outside the district (of which 26 were males and 16 females), 14.6 per thousand per annum.

TABLE 1.

URBAN DISTRICT OF COSELEY.

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1910 and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year	Births		Deaths under One Year of Age		Total Deaths at all Ages		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		Number	Rate *	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate *				Number	Rate *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
900	22,000	777	35.3	136	175	453	20.6	..	..	16	469	21.3
1901	22,218	791	35.6	135	170	404	18.8	..	..	14	418	18.3
1902	22,218	807	36.3	134	166	369	16.6	..	..	18	387	17.4
1903	22,250	809	36.3	109	134	394	17.7	..	..	15	409	18.4
1904	22,250	754	33.8	126	167	361	16.2	..	..	13	374	16.8
1905	22,250	813	36.5	102	125	359	16.13	..	..	22	381	17.0
1906	22,250	773	34.7	97	125	336	15.1	..	..	22	358	16.0
1907	22,250	749	33.8	116	152	367	16.4	..	..	26	393	17.7
1908	22,250	757	34.02	92	120	318	14.29	..	..	22	340	15.28
1909	22,250	740	33.25	85	115	358	16.08	..	..	33	391	17.57
Averages for years 1900-1909	22,218	777	34.9	111	144	371	16.8	..	..	28	392	17.5
1910	22,250	675	30.33	78	1.5	283	12.7	..	..	42	325	14.6

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages	22,218	} At Census of 1901
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	4,655
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	4.77
Area of District, in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	...	...	3,973

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE EACH MONTH
OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT.

Month	Deaths	Rate	Month	Deaths	Rate
January (4 weeks)	23	12.95	July (4 weeks)	15	8.7
February (4 weeks)	34	19.8	August (4 weeks)	19	11.1
March (5 weeks)	34	15.9	September (5 weeks)	19	8.8
April (4 weeks)	27	15.7	October (4 weeks)	17	9.9
May (4 weeks)	20	11.68	November (4 weeks)	16	9.3
June (5 weeks)	31	14.4	December (5 weeks)	28	12.7

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table gives the deaths and death-rate from these diseases during the past five years. There were 27 deaths in 1910, representing a Zymotic death-rate of 1.2 per thousand.

		Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Whooping Cough	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Totals	Rate per 1,000
1910	...	0	0	1	0	9	2	12	1	2	27	1.2
1909	...	0	15	0	1	13	5	15	0	2	51	2.29
1908	...	0	17	4	3	4	1	22	2	0	53	2.38
1907	...	0	15	2	2	10	3	11	2	0	45	2.02
1906	...	0	0	7	3	8	6	17	0	1	42	1.88

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table shows the mortality amongst children under one year, and the population per thousand births registered for the previous five years:—

Year			Deaths under One Year			Mortality per 1,000 Births
1909	...	...	85	...	...	115
1908	...	...	92	...	...	120
1907	...	...	116	...	...	152
1906	...	...	97	...	...	125
1905	...	...	102	...	...	125
			<hr/>			<hr/>
			492			637

Average number of deaths for years 1905-1909, 98.

Average death-rate per thousand births, 127.

In 1910 there were 78 deaths under one year of age, and a mortality of 115 per thousand births registered.

TABLE II.
COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

Names of Localities	1 COSELEY PROPER				2 BRIERLEY				3 ETTINGSHALL				4 WOODSETTON				5				6				7			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 Year	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 Year	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 Year	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 Year	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 Year	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 Year	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 Year
1900 ..	6,988	281	165	40	6,276	256	136	52	6,391	187	134	37	2,244	67	34	7	2,187	70	46	12	2,187	67	34	12	2,187	67	34	12
1901 ..	6,822	250	150	45	5,891	255	113	49	7,318	232	109	29	2,187	67	46	12	2,187	70	46	12	2,187	67	46	12	2,187	67	46	12
1902 ..	6,822	222	115	39	5,891	232	139	52	7,318	232	99	33	2,187	65	34	10	2,187	65	34	10	2,187	65	34	10	2,187	65	34	10
1903 ..	6,822	222	127	31	5,891	232	118	32	7,318	290	122	37	2,187	65	42	9	2,187	65	42	9	2,187	65	42	9	2,187	65	42	9
1904 ..	6,822	224	128	49	5,891	234	107	37	7,318	234	108	32	2,187	62	31	8	2,187	62	31	8	2,187	62	31	8	2,187	62	31	8
1905 ..	6,822	263	138	30	5,891	262	90	32	7,318	214	102	28	2,187	78	42	12	2,187	78	42	12	2,187	78	42	12	2,187	78	42	12
1906 ..	6,822	237	88	21	5,891	222	117	39	7,318	243	116	32	2,187	71	37	5	2,187	71	37	5	2,187	71	37	5	2,187	71	37	5
1907 ..	6,822	201	103	28	5,891	243	131	43	7,318	240	130	36	2,187	70	29	9	2,187	70	29	9	2,187	70	29	9	2,187	70	29	9
1908 ..	6,822	243	109	29	5,891	221	87	30	7,318	230	105	25	2,187	63	39	8	2,187	63	39	8	2,187	63	39	8	2,187	63	39	8
1909 ..	6,822	212	130	25	5,891	230	104	32	7,318	239	124	22	2,187	59	33	6	2,187	59	33	6	2,187	59	33	6	2,187	59	33	6
Av'g's of Yrs 1900 to 1909 }	..	237	125	33	..	239	114	39	..	234	114	31	..	67	36	8	..	67	36	8	..	67	36	8	..	67	36	8
1910 ...	22,250	196	98	24	..	194	92	24	..	224	101	24	..	63	34	6	..	63	34	6	..	63	34	6	..	63	34	6

The chief features of the statistics are a lower birth-rate, a lower death-rate, a stationary infantile mortality rate, along with an absence, comparatively speaking, of deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The fall in the birth-rate is most remarkable. The rate has fallen 7 per thousand in 10 years, equal to an average of 0.7 per thousand for each of the years. The figures for 1910, when compared with 1909, however, show a fall of 3 per thousand for last year. The general death-rate is nearly 3 per thousand less than the average of the preceding 10 years, while the Zymotic death-rate is only 1.2 per thousand.

There were 78 deaths among infants under 1 year of age, a diminution of 7 as compared with 1909, but, as the births have decreased so much, the infantile mortality rate, based on 1,000 births, is at the same figure as that of 1909.

Of the 78 deaths, 26 were due to Congenital Defect, Premature Birth, Debility from Birth, etc. Of the remainder, no doubt fully 50 per cent. may be looked upon as distinctly preventable, and arising from want of care and improper clothing and feeding. The Notification of Births Act has not yet been adopted in your district, but there is ample scope for the services of a Female Health Visitor, such as would be required to follow up the notifications. If she were one who possessed the natural gifts necessary for a sympathetic understanding of poor and ignorant women, the good which might be done is immeasurable. There can be no reasonable doubt that the infant mortality rate would be diminished, and that the rising generation would start life with sounder constitutions. For instance, taking this year's figures, which do not show a high mortality rate, 32 children died of Convulsions, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Diarrhœa

Many mothers feed their children wrongly, they do not observe proper intervals between meals, they do not take precautions to prevent flies and other polluting agents having access to milk, simply because they do not grasp the importance of these points. The result is often gastro-intestinal disturbances, the child becomes very fretful, and recourse is often had to soothing syrups and all kinds of mixtures from the chemist, and death by convulsions is frequently associated with such a history.

Again, in the case of deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia, many children are inadequately clothed, and exposed to great vicissitudes of temperature, and foul air of overcrowded bedrooms, and such causes will induce Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

I therefore recommend your earnest consideration of the Notification of Births Acts, with a view to its adoption, and the appointment of a health visitor.

Such a person could lay emphasis upon the important points in the rearing of babies, and gradually educate the mothers to appreciate the value of fresh air, cleanliness, and proper feeding and clothing. An-

TABLE III.
URBAN DISTRICT OF COSELEY.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY				
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						COSELEY PROPER	BRIERLY	ETTINGSHALL	WOODSETTON
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	9	—	3	2	1	3	—	3	3	2	1
Membranous Croup)	25	—	1	—	2	20	2	6	10	6	3
Erysipelas	51	2	19	25	3	2	—	5	12	27	7
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	6	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	5	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—
Paupers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	98	2	23	30	7	34	2	18	27	42	11

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, *None.*

other matter which is subsidiary to this subject is the condition known as Ophthalmia Neonatorum. This is an affection of the eyes of newly-born children, which is a fruitful source of blindness, and which can only be cured by prompt and skilful treatment. This condition should be made notifiable and its treatment arranged for.

In this connection also I would again point out the advisability of adopting certain portions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. It is adoptive in whole or in parts, and contains many valuable powers.

I regret that the Registrar General has advised the Registrar that he should discontinue distributing the cards of instructions as to baby feeding.

MEASLES.

There has been no death from this disease during the year, although there were some cases in the Ettingshall portion of your district in May and June. Owing to the system of notification by the teacher, of absent children, which is now carried out, I became aware of these cases.

SCARLET FEVER.

In the first quarter of the year 10 cases were notified, in the second 6, in the third 16, and in the last 19.

Five cases occurred in Coseley proper, 12 cases in Brierley, 27 in Ettingshall, and 7 in Woodsetton.

Only one death occurred. Scarlet Fever is certainly becoming a much milder disease than it used to be, and the number of cases notified most certainly does not represent the total prevalence.

On receipt of notification the house is visited, and a record made of the number of rooms and general sanitary condition of the premises, the number of inmates and their occupation, the Day and Sunday Schools attended, and particulars taken of the sources of the water and milk supply.

The notifications are communicated to the School Authorities on the day of receipt, and by their regulations all children from infected houses are excluded from school for a period of eight weeks.

On my recommendation, printed, stamped post cards have been supplied, on which the medical attendant can notify when an infected house is ready for disinfection. The Inspector uses a Mackenzie Spray for disinfection, but thorough disinfection, in the majority of cases, is impracticable without a steam disinfector.

I hope that a Hospital for isolation of these cases, properly equipped with a disinfector, will soon be available.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease prevailed during the months January to July, both inclusive, and caused 9 deaths, all under five years of age.

SMALL-POX.

This disease has been entirely absent from the district throughout the year. Isolation is provided for in the Hospital of the Joint Board.

The number of unvaccinated children is quickly increasing, and if the disease is introduced there is every likelihood of a large outbreak.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANEOUS CROUP.

Nine cases were notified. No deaths occurred.

The following is a copy of a circular letter sent to medical practitioners regarding the supply of Antitoxin:—

January 10th, 1911.

Dear Sir,

The Council beg to inform you that in accordance with the recent circular of the Local Government Board they have empowered their Medical Officer of Health to supply ANTITOXIN to Medical Practitioners for use in cases of Diphtheria occurring in the homes of poor persons in the Urban District of Coseley.

The SERUM may be had on application to the Medical Officer of Health at his residence at any time. The Council have also instructed their Medical Officer of Health to supply the Serum at his discretion for use as a prophylactic. The Council are anxious to emphasise the need for prompt application of the remedy, as it is found to be of little use to apply it in late stages of the disease. At least 4,000 units should be administered in the initial dose, and a further dose given if necessary.

The severity of the disease and not the age of the patient should be the guide to the dose necessary.

For prophylactic purposes it is sufficient if persons in close contact with the case receive 2,000 units. The passive immunity induced lasts a short time (two or three weeks).

The Council wish to point out that BACTERIOLOGICAL examination in a recognised Laboratory is desirable in all cases of suspected Diphtheria, and they therefore desire that Medical Practitioners will take a swab from the throat in all cases at the time the injection of Antitoxin is administered, unless this has been done previously.

The materials necessary may be obtained on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

The SWAB should be forwarded to the Bacteriological Laboratory, BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four cases were notified and two ended fatally.

The facts were investigated by the Local Supervising Authority, who are enforcing the Midwives Act and gradually putting a stop to the practice of midwifery by incompetent persons.

PHTHISIS.

Under the Local Government Board Regulations, 3 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst paupers were notified. One case, that of a woman, was reported by the Workhouse Medical Officer, as she, before entering the Infirmary, had been resident in this district. The premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Another case was reported from Spring Road. Nuisances arising from defective drainage exist at this property.

The patient was offered accommodation at the Workhouse Shelters but he did not go. He is now bed-ridden and a great danger to his wife and children.

Another case was reported from 61 Chapel Street. This house was in a dirty condition, with defective yard paving, closets and drains.

These cases, reported by Poor Law Medical Officers, are mostly in an advanced and hopeless stage of the disease. They do not come under the Guardians until their resources are exhausted. Often, unfortunately, they are men in the prime of life with a young and increasing family. There is therefore great danger, owing to their serious and despondent condition, of infection of the other members of the family. No out-relief should be given in these cases unless the sanitary condition, cubic space, and management of the house is such as to minimise of fresh air and will no longer tolerate closed bedroom windows. They also learn to avoid dust in the home, and indiscriminate expectoration. the risk of infection. A Health Visitor could do much good in such cases.

The aim, however, should be to discover cases earlier, and give them the educational and other benefits of Sanatorium treatment. After a short stay in such an institution patients appreciate the absolute need

In many cases, with a prolonged stay, cure is no doubt possible, but most Institutions of this kind are very expensive, being carried on for profit, and until public opinion is more thoroughly aroused such curative Institutions will not be available for the general community.

When, however, as is likely, compulsory insurance against sickness comes into force, the point will be driven home that such treatment will be the cheapest and most efficient means of dealing with adult Consumptives. In the meantime such a scheme as that suggested, whereby the cheaper educational treatment could be provided in the South Staffordshire Joint Small-Pox Hospital, should be supported. To prevent Tuberculosis arising, apart from securing healthy homes and the avoidance of infection from one person to another, an essential measure is the closing of the other channels by which Tubercle gains entrance to the body, viz., Tubercular Meat and Milk. Although much more Tubercular Meat is sold for food than is dreamed of by the public, the milk is the chief danger.

TABLE IV.
URBAN DISTRICT OF COSELEY.

TOTAL DEATHS—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of "Residents," whether in or beyond district						Deaths in Localities (at all Ages).					Deaths in Public Institutions in District
	All ages	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 5	5 and Under 15	15 and Under 25	25 and Under 65	65 and up-wards	COSELEY	BRIERLEY	ETTING-SHALL	WOODSET-TON	
Small-pox												
Measles... ..												
Scarlet fever	1		1							1		
Whooping-cough	9	5	4						4	5		
Diphtheria and Membranous Group												
Croup	1		1					1				
Fevers { Typhus Enteric Other continued	2					2		1		1		
Epidemic Influenza	4		1	1		1	1	1		3		
Cholera												
Plague												
Diarrhoea	12	8	3			1		1	6	4	1	
Enteritis	5	2	2			1		3	1	1		
Puerperal fever... ..	2				1	1		1	1			

A large percentage of dairy cattle are Tubercular. A practical means of attacking this problem is to deal with the Tuberculous animal on the farm, and so protect the public from the dangers of Tuberculous Meat and Milk. Every encouragement should be given by the assistance of public money to the testing and re-testing of the animals. Those reacting ought to be isolated, and calves born of reacting animals should be at once removed to a healthy shed and not fed on Tuberculous Milk unless it has been sterilised. They will then grow up healthy, and it is possible, by repeated testing and isolation, to eradicate the disease from a herd. Reacting animals which have a market value might be taken over by the community.

Those with advanced or generalised Tuberculosis, or Tuberculosis of the Udder, should be destroyed, but it would be most unwise to pay compensation out of public funds for slaughtered animals showing advanced or generalised Tuberculosis or Tuberculosis of the Udder.

During the year there were 17 deaths from Phthisis and 18 from other Tubercular Diseases.

Your Council supply spittoons and disinfectants, and on a death occurring the house is disinfected.

I advised a voluntary system of notification last year, but as yet this has not been adopted.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There has been a further diminution in the occurrence of this disease and only 6 cases were notified during the year. This is certainly the lowest number which has been recorded since notification has been in force. The disease is looked upon as essentially a filth disease and entirely preventable.

Two cases occurred at Wolverhampton Road in a house without proper water supply, and otherwise in an insanitary condition.

These matters have been dealt with. Two deaths occurred.

DIARRHŒA.

Twelve deaths resulted from Diarrhœa, 8 being in infants.

This disease is intimately connected with foul conditions, and is consequently largely preventable.

All deposits of refuse and manure in which flies breed require frequent removal.

The connection of flies with the disease as carriers of germs has been practically demonstrated, and all food should be protected from winged insects, and stored in a cool, well-ventilated place. The use of tinned meat in summer should be avoided.

All yards and entries should be paved, and street watering is required in dusty weather, especially in the neighbourhood of shops where food is exposed.

Nuisances arising from defective drainage, which have been reported on in previous years at Ivy House Lane and other places, have been

remedied, your Council having provided sewers and street channels at Ivy House Lane, Tunnel Street, Fulwoods End, and Shaw Road. Your Council are now considering means of dealing with the nuisances complained of at Parkfield.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

During the year, apart from enquiries made regarding infectious diseases, I have inspected and reported on various properties, amongst others, Foundry Street, Bank Street, Yew Tree Lane, Gough Road, Gough Row, Edge Street, in Coseley proper; Belle Vue Street, Big Fold, Walter Street, Meadow Lane, Parkfield, and Preston's Row, in Ettingshall; Rainbow Street, Highfield Road, Hallgreen Street, John Street, Ash Street, Cross Street, in Brierley; Regent Street, Woodsetton.

74 houses were dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, with the following results:—20 houses were demolished, 13 houses repaired, all 74 houses were closed, and of these 41 houses remain void to be further dealt with. The house remaining undealt at the time of writing last year's report has since been demolished.

Altogether 1,294 houses have been inspected during the year, necessitating 262 notices for structural defects, foul conditions, and overcrowding.

190 notices were complied with, also 27 outstanding from previous years. Of the 72 notices not complied with in 1910 the works connected with 32 are now in progress.

Some of the improvements which have resulted are:—

Roofs repaired in 104 cases, new roofs for 6 houses, windows to open, new or in lieu of non-opening windows in 91 cases, 70 quarry floors relaid, pantries ventilated in 6 cases, 93 houses spouted, 14 houses had plastering repaired, and 212 premises limewashed.

Some of the outside work executed has been: 155 closets repaired or newly erected, 92 yards and entries paved, 106 new drains provided, 68 washhouses repaired or newly provided, and two low-lying yards raised above road level, drained, and paved.

In addition 8 back to back houses have been converted into 4 through houses, and 7 single houses have been provided with through ventilation.

As regards house accommodation, generally speaking, this is adequate to the needs of the district, there being 4,886 houses, of which the rental is over £16 in 295.

The average weekly rental of the remainder, which on an average contain $3\frac{3}{4}$ rooms, is about 3s. 9d.

Back to Back Houses number	...	...	658.
Single (not ventilated through) number	561.		
Through number	...	...	3667.

COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT.
infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

TABLE V.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Un'r 1 We'k	1-2 W'ks	2-3 W'ks	3-4 W'ks	Total under 1 month	1-2 M'hs	2-3 M'hs	3-4 M'hs	4-5 M'hs	5-6 M'hs	6-7 M'hs	7-8 M'hs	8-9 M'hs	9-10 M'hs	10-11 M'hs	11-12 M'hs	Total Deaths under one year
All Causes	Certified	21				24	8	9	9	3	3	4	3	9	4	1	1	78
	Uncertified	...		3														
Common Infectious Diseases	Influenza	...																
	Small-pox	...																
	Chicken-pox	...																
	Measles	...																
	Scarlet Fever	...																
	Diphtheria: Croup	...																
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough	..							1			2		1	1			5
	Diarrhoea, all forms	..											1	3				8
	Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis			1		1		1										2
	Gastritis, Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh																	
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	10				10	2				1							13
	Congenital Defects	2		1		3				1								4
	Injury at Birth	1				1												1
	Want of Breast-milk								1									1
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4				4	1	1	2									9

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1910 in the Urban District of Coseley.

* 27 Notices outstanding from 1909 complied with.

Unwholesome food	{	Number of seizures	...	...	...	...	3*
		Condemned by Magistrate	...	...	...	...	1
		Prosecutions for exposing for sale	...	...	...	...
		Convictions	...	...	...	...
Food and Drugs Act	{	Samples taken for "Analysis"	..	...	...	...	...
		Number found adulterated, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
		Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...
		Number of Convictions	...	...	...	...	...
		Samples of Water taken for Analysis...	..	...	...	...	3
		"	"	condemned as unfit for use	...	...	3

Precautions against Infectious Disease.

Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed	...	...	...	...
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	65
Schools	"	"	"	...
Prosecutions for not notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...
Convictions	"	"	"	...
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things	...	...	...	...
Convictions	"	"	"	...

(Signed) DAVID PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Owing to the perished condition of the older houses, which form the large majority, repairs are constantly being required.

Strict supervision over the erection of new houses is needed; many of those which have been erected in this district since the Public Health Acts came into force show grave defects. Many of the sites have been "made soil" which have not been properly treated.

As regards space, this is usually sufficient.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district is supplied by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Co., and also by the Wolverhampton Corporation Waterworks and the Bilston Council Waterworks. All these waters are satisfactory for domestic purposes, and have very little plumbo solvent action.

Only a few houses now remain dependent on well water.

Three samples of well water were analysed and found to be polluted. One contaminated well was closed by order of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, as a result of a prosecution by your Council.

During the year 49 houses, apart from new houses, were connected with the public water supply, and the supply to 5 others was improved.

EXCREMENT AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

This is carried out by the Council's own workmen under a superintendent. I am pleased to record that a substantial and much-needed increase has been made in the staff.

The lowered prevalence of Enteric Fever may be attributed in some measure to improved scavenging. The method of ashpit refuse removal is objectionable and insanitary. I would advise the provision of a galvanized receptacle mounted on wheels, and which should be capable of being lifted and directly emptied into the carts.

This would be much better than wheeling in barrows, and loading the carts from heaps of refuse tipped from the barrows on to the roads and footpaths.

During this process there is much pollution of the surface and the air, and on windy days foul material is blown about.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 17 licensed Slaughter Houses. Your Council refused to renew the licence of one old and dilapidated Slaughter House during the year. The owner has now undertaken to demolish the building, and plans have been approved for the erection of a new one.

These are periodically inspected, and are generally found to be kept fairly clean, a reminder of the necessity of limewashing being occasionally required however. Considerable improvements have been carried out in several Slaughter Houses during the year, viz., flooring, drainage, ventilation, and progress has also been made in lining the walls with white glazed bricks.

Visits are frequently made at the time of slaughtering, or as soon after as possible, and the carcasses and viscera examined.

TABLE VII.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and
Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	5	1	...
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	35	9	...
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	2	...	...
TOTAL ...	42	10	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances	4	4	...	...
Sanitary accommo- { insufficient ... ..	..	...	...	..
dation { unsuitable or defective ... ..	...	...	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
(excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
TOTAL ...	10	10	...	...

TABLE VII.—Continued.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS LISTS, SECTION 107										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108		OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110					
	Lists received from Employers				Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils	Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils	Prosecutions		Number of Inspections of Out-workers' premises	In-stances served	Prose-cutions	In-stances	Orders made (S. 110)	Prose-cution (Sec. 109, 110)				
	Twice in the year		Once in the year				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists										
	Lists	Out-workers	Out-workers	Lists	(3) (4)	(5)			(6) (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Wearing Apparel— (1) making. &c.	2	1	38	1	1	3	115	35	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture & Upholstry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cables and Chains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2	1	38	1	1	3	115	35	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year (1)	Number (2)	Class (1)	No. (2)
Bakehouses ...	17	Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Tailoring ...	12	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	14	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	...
Joinery, &c. ...	22		...
File Cutters ...	2		...
Tin and Iron Workers ...	16		...
Connected with Mining ...	28		...
Miscellaneous ...	24	Other .. ... ..	...
		Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
		Certificates granted during the year	...
		In use at the end of the year	...
TOTAL ...	135		...

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

There are about 41 meat shops, 18 fried fish shops, and in addition about 30 hawkers of fish and rabbits trade in the district.

The shops have been regularly inspected, and in the majority of cases nothing unsatisfactory was discovered. Hawkers' carts and barrows are inspected as met with on the roads. Two unsound rabbits were destroyed. Four traders were cautioned about the dirty condition of their shops or carts, and two with respect of the poor quality of the meat deposited for sale.

Three pieces of unsound beef exposed for sale were seized

No tuberculous carcasses were condemned.

DAIRIES COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 22 dairy farmers, occupying 30 cowsheds, with about 220 cows, and there are 15 milkshops in the district. 22 notices for structural defects, water supply, removal of manure, and lime washing were required. 20 notices were complied with, so that gradual improvements are being effected. One new brick cowshed was erected during the year.

One person discontinued keeping cows and selling milk after notice as to unsuitability of premises.

A man employed at a dairy farm as a milker and cowman was discovered to be suffering from chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. He was induced to give up his work, and is now in a Sanatorium. No other case of infectious disease was discovered at any of the premises.

More cleanly methods in the production and storage of milk are essential. Radical change is necessary in the methods of cowkeepers, and skilled veterinary inspection of cows, with bacteriological examination of milk samples, should be arranged for.

The cows in this district are turned out during the greater portion of the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 47 factories and 135 workshops, including 17 bakehouses.

These have been inspected by the Inspector and myself.

Section 22 Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, is in force.

One closet for each 25 persons employed was required, with separate accommodation for the sexes.

There are no underground bakehouses, nor any with sleeping accommodation in close proximity thereto.

The bakehouses are generally well kept; 8 notices were served and complied with. One new bakehouse was erected during the year, to replace a dilapidated one, of which representations were made to your Council.

The other notices referred to limewashing, paving, floors, ceilings and ventilation. The occupier of one removed after receiving notice to carry out some structural improvements, and the place is still vacant.

There are no laundries.

No failure to affix the Abstract of the Act under Section 133 was discovered.

HOME WORK.

Two tailoring firms in the district give out work, and home work is given out by firms outside. There are 152 outworkers, and their homes have been inspected during the year. No case of infectious disease was discovered on outworkers' premises.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. M. CLENDINNEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Coseley,

February 3rd, 1911.

COSELEY EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERVISOR OF MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

(*W. M. CLENDINNEN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*)

FOR THE YEAR

1910

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE EDUCATION
AUTHORITY,*

COSELEY EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

—:o:—

Annual Report

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FOR THE YEAR 1910.

—:o:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Coseley Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Third Annual Report.

STAFF:

W. M. CLENDINNEN, School Medical Officer, and also Medical
Officer of Health.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Assistant School Medical Officer.

The Committee direct that the duty of the School Medical Officer is to supervise the work generally, to visit the Schools and Report on the condition of the School Premises, to prepare the Annual and other Reports, and to perform the functions specifically assigned to him by the Code of 1908.

The duty of the Assistant School Medical Officer is to examine those children required by the Code to be inspected, and to record the results in a book provided for the purpose. He also signs notices to the parents where treatment of defects is called for.

The Committee have not authorised any further work than the minimum required by the Board of Education, and the examinations which have taken place have been those of children entering or leaving School during the year. On occasions, however, the Assistant School Medical Officer has given advice regarding children to whom the Teachers have directed his attention, but this work was informal, and applies to 16 only.

However important and useful the routine examination of the children may be as a means towards securing the prevention of the full development of disabilities and defects, it does not seem practically reasonable that the work of the School Doctor should not include attention to individual children, who are obviously hindered in their educational progress owing to present disease or defect.

Owing to improved arrangements the number of children who have left School during the year without being medically inspected are very few, and are accounted for by unavoidable absence on the day appointed for their inspection.

There are 8 Schools—5 provided, and 3 non-provided,—accommodating 4,189 children.

The Poor Rate is $4/8$, including $1/7\frac{1}{2}$ education expenses.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY HEAD TEACHERS.

The Head Teachers fill in Questions Nos. I. to VI. inclusive, on the Board's Schedule of Medical Inspection, which has been followed, and also give assistance in preparing the children for inspection.

The School Medical Officer has also suggested that they should fill in, in pencil, for the information of the Inspecting Medical Officer, their opinion as to the mental condition.

PRESENCE OF PARENTS AND THEIR CO-OPERATION IN SECURING TREATMENT.

The Parents are invited to attend the Inspections, and in a large proportion the mother does so.

It appears that as a rule the children have had special attention as to dress and cleanliness for the occasion, and, generally speaking, the children whose parents attend are cleaner than those whose parents do not.

The Assistant School Medical Officer states:—"That the great majority of the Parents appear to be grateful for any information I may give them as to defects in their children, but some seem to think, by their manner, that I want to give them a lot of trouble, and these are they who should be followed up. I feel sure no great amount of good will be done unless they are pushed."

The School Medical Officer advised that only those cases which are in serious need of treatment should be notified to the parents. There are many trifling conditions discovered, but notification of these would tend to bring ridicule on the system.

As indicated above, there is no organised system of following up the advice given to the Parents, by subsequent enquiry, to ascertain what has been done.

It appears that the time has now arrived to organise some system. Until this is in operation there are no means of assessing the practical

results of the Inspections, or of stating whether the warnings which have been given have made much impression, and in how many cases efficient treatment has been secured.

The Committee will probably think that in the first place a list should be made of all cases notified to the parents, and enquiries subsequently instituted. By a little importunity the Parents may be brought to realise that the Committee are determined that practical good to the children shall be the outcome of the inspections. Whether these inquiries can be made by the Teachers and Attendance Officer only, or whether the employment of a Nurse is at present desirable, is a point for the Committee to determine. Doubtless many of the Teachers who are interested in the work do at present endeavour to secure treatment of defects, and their knowledge, and that of the Attendance Officer, of the Parents and the Homes would be most useful in such an enquiry.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

The Assistant School Medical Officer has paid 61 visits to the Schools.

Number Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	988
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	487
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	501

There are no Special Rooms in which to perform the examinations, and the School arrangements for the purpose were the same as last year.

About 15 or 16 leavers can be examined in an afternoon. A few more entrants can be managed in the same time owing to the absence of vision test.

ARRANGEMENT OF REPORT.

The results of each important item on the Schedule are enumerated on Sectional Tables, classified for each School for the age at the time of examination, the sexes being separately distinguished.

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.

As stated in last year's Report, it appeared probable from general observation that the proportion of cases with bad footgear was much higher than the Tables showed.

Your School Medical Officer, therefore, instituted a system of marking for use by the Teachers when recording condition of Clothing and Footgear. The Teachers being accustomed to assessing by this method readily fell in with this.

In the accompanying table the results of this year's inspections are given, and show that for the total examined 18 per cent. were faultily clad, and 22 per cent. had faulty footgear. Both sufficiency and cleanliness are taken into account.

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR (First Table).

Boys	3—4				4—5				5—6				6—7				7—8				
	FAULTY				FAULTY				FAULTY				FAULTY				FAULTY				
School	No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	
MOUNT PLEASANT	11	2	18.18	2	20	8	4	25	1	12.5	1	1	100			1	1	100	1	100	
HURST HILL	...				26.6	16			5	31.25											
LANESFIELD	...					12					2										
BROAD LANES	9		11.1	1	25	8	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	1	50								
CHRIST CHURCH	...				7.69	31	2	6.4	6	19.3	7	3	42.85	2	28.57	1	1				
DAISY BANK	...				11.76	17	2	44.44	4	44.44	4	1	25	1	25	2					
ST. MARY'S...	...					2		37.5	4	50	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	2			1	50	
WEST COSELEY	14	2	14.28	2	33.33	11	2	18.18	4	36.36	1										
Total	34	4	11.76	5	16.66	103	16	15.53	25	24.27	20	7	35	4	20	4	1	25	2	50	
Girls																					
MOUNT PLEASANT	8	2	25	2	25	6	3	50	3	50	10	2	20	1	10	1					
HURST HILL	3					8	2	25	2	25	17	5	29.41	5	29.41						
LANESFIELD	...										14					5					
BROAD LANES	10					6					4	1	25	3	75	3			1	100	
CHRIST CHURCH	...					13	1	7.69	2	15.38	28	2	7.14	3	10.71	4	1	100			
DAISY BANK	...					11					33	11	33.33	9	27.27	2					
ST. MARY'S...	...										19	3	15.78	8	42.10	2					
WEST COSELEY	7	1	14.28	3	42.85	13	2	15.38	2	15.38	7	3	42.85	3	42.85	1			2	50	
Total	28	3	10.71	5	17.85	57	8	14.03	9	15.78	132	27	20.45	32	24.24	23	1	4.34	1	4.34	
																		2	14.28	3	21.42
Total—Boys & Girls at each age group	62	7	11.29	10	16.12	123	16	13.0	20	16.26	235	43	18.29	57	22.12	43	8	18.60	5	11.62	
																		3	16.66	5	27.77

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR (First Table)—(Continued).

Boys		8-9				9-10				10-11				11-12			
		FAULTY				FAULTY				FAULTY				FAULTY			
School		No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined
MOUNT PLEASANT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
HURST HILL	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LANESFIELD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BROAD LANES	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHRIST CHURCH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DAISY BANK	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. MARY'S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WEST COSELEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

Girls		8-9				9-10				10-11				11-12			
		FAULTY				FAULTY				FAULTY				FAULTY			
School		No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined
MOUNT PLEASANT	..	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HURST HILL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LANESFIELD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BROAD LANES	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHRIST CHURCH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DAISY BANK	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. MARY'S	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
WEST COSELEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	8	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total—Boys & Girls at each age group	..	10	1	10	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR (First Table)—Continued.

Boys	School	12—13				13—14				Total for Boys and Girls—all ages				Total, irrespective of age or sex			
		FAULTY				FAULTY				FAULTY				FAULTY			
		No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	No. examined	Clothing	Percentage	Footgear	Percentage	
	MOUNT PLEASANT	58	17	29.3	11	18.9	12	2	16.6	2	16.6						
	HURST HILL	10	4	40	5	50	11	5	45.45	5	45.45						
	LANESFIELD	12	1	8.3	1	8.3	6			1	50						
	BROAD LANES	16	4	25	6	37.5	2			1	12.5						
	CHRIST CHURCH	44	9	20.45	7	15.9	8	4	100	4							
	DAISY BANK	21	5	23.8	6	28.57	4	4	40	4	40						
	ST. MARY'S...	19	4	21.05	3	15.78	10	4		4							
	WEST COSELEY	15	4	26.66	5	33.33	8	1	12.5	1	12.5						
	Total	195	48	24.61	44	22.56	61	16	26.22	18	29.50	487	100	20.53	109	22.38	
Girls																	
	MOUNT PLEASANT	51	13	25.49	11	21.56	7	2	28.57	2	28.57						
	HURST HILL	27	7	25.92	8	29.62	13	3	23.07	3	23.07						
	LANESFIELD	10	2	20	2	20	2			1	50						
	BROAD LANES	21	7	33.33	9	42.85	2	3	18.75	3	18.75						
	CHRIST CHURCH	25	1	4	4	16	16			4	36.36						
	DAISY BANK	23			9	39.13	11										
	ST. MARY'S...	1															
	WEST COSELEY	20	3	15	3	15	7	1	14.28	3	42.85						
	Total	178	33	18.53	46	25.83	58	9	15.51	16	27.58	501	84	16.76	113	22.55	...
Total—Boys & Girls at each age group		373	81	21.71	90	24.12	119	25	21.0	34	28.57	...	...	184	18.62	222	22.46

WEIGHING AND MEASURING.

The Schools are supplied with dial Weighing Machines. The Machines and Measuring Standards should be submitted to the Inspector of Weights and Measures. The children are weighed in their ordinary clothes, except boots, which are removed.

The weight (average) at certain ages of the general population of Great Britain is given as follows by the Anthropometric Committee:—

MALES.	
Age last birthday.	Average weight (pounds).
5	39.9
12	76.7

FEMALES.	
5	39.2
12	76.4

The corresponding figures in the annexed table are:—

MALES.	
Age last birthday.	Average weight (pounds).
5	37.19
12	70.25

FEMALES.	
5	36.6
12	70.3

These figures are based upon 298 males and 310 females, who were weighed during the year.

The figures regarding stature are as follows:—

Anthropometric Committee.

MALES.	
	Average height (inches).
5	41.03
12	54.99

FEMALES.	
5	40.55
12	55.66

Our figures are:—

MALES.	
5	39
12	54

FEMALES.	
5	39.5
12	54

These figures are based on the same number of children as the weights. All the children inspected were weighed and measured, but it has been thought sufficient to work out the figures at these two ages, in order to indicate the comparison between this district and the country generally, as regards the stature and weight of the children. The details regarding each School are given in the table.

The figures are given in both English and metric system.—

1 inch	=	2.54 centimetres.
1 lb.	=	.4535 kilogrammes.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

ENTRANTS, 5—6.				LEAVERS, 12—13.							
SCHOOL	No. examined	AVERAGE HEIGHT			AVERAGE HEIGHT			AVERAGE WEIGHT			
		Feet	Ins.	Centi- meters	Feet	Ins.	Centi- meters	Lb.	Oz.	Kilograms	
		AVERAGE WEIGHT									
		Lb.	Oz.	Kilograms				Lb.	Oz.	Kilograms	
MOUNT PLEASANT	8	37	10	17.06	58	4	6	137.16	70	13	32.07
HURST HILL ...	16	35	6	16.04	10	4	7	139.7	70	10	32.03
LANESFIELD ...	12	37	11	17.09	12	4	6½	138.43	70	—	31.75
BROAD LANES ...	8	38	9	17.49	16	4	5	134.62	68	4	30.95
CHRIST CHURCH ..	31	39	2	17.74	44	4	6	137.16	71	3	32.24
DAISY BANK ...	9	35	2	15.93	21	4	6	137.16	69	13	31.66
ST. MARY'S ..	8	37	12	17.12	19	4	6½	138.43	72	2	32.71
WEST COSELEY ..	11	36	8	16.55	15	4	5	134.62	69	3	31.38
TOTAL ..	103	37	3	16.86	195	4	6	137.16	70	4	31.86

Girls

MOUNT PLEASANT	10	3	4	101.6	35	2	15.93	51	4	5½	135.89	69	—	31.29
HURST HILL	17	3	4	101.6	36	3	16.41	27	4	6½	138.43	77	3	35.00
LANESFIELD	14	3	4½	102.87	38	4	17.35	10	4	7½	140.97	77	8	35.14
BROAD LANES	4	3	2	96.52	35	8	16.10	21	4	6	137.16	68	4	30.95
CHRIST CHURCH	28	3	2½	97.79	37	3	16.86	25	4	5½	135.89	69	1	31.32
DAISY BANK	33	3	2½	97.79	35	6	16.04	23	4	5½	135.89	68	7	31.04
ST. MARY'S	19	3	4½	102.87	38	8	17.46	1	4	7	139.7	64	—	29.03
WEST COSELEY	7	3	3	99.06	37	2	16.83	20	4	7	139.7	69	8	31.52
TOTAL	132	3	3½	100.33	36	10	16.61	178	4	6	137.16	70	5	31.89

NUTRITION.

The following table gives the figures regarding Nutrition. Under this term is summed up the general impression which is formed of the physical well-being of the child

TABLE 3.—NUTRITION:

MOUNT PLEASANT										HURST HILL						LANESFIELD						BROAD LANES						CHRIST CHURCH										
Boys																																						
Aged	Number Inspected	Good	Percentage	Normal	Percentage	Subnormal and Bad	Percentage	Number Inspected	Good	Percentage	Normal	Percentage	Subnormal and Bad	Percentage	Number Inspected	Good	Percentage	Normal	Percentage	Subnormal and Bad	Percentage	Number Inspected	Good	Percentage	Normal	Percentage	Subnormal and Bad	Percentage	Number Inspected	Good	Percentage	Normal	Percentage	Subnormal and Bad	Percentage	Number Inspected	Good	Percentage
3-4	11	9	81.80	2	18.1			15	5	33.3	10	66.6			9	6	66.6	2	22.2	1	11.1	13	6	46.15	7	53.84												
4-5	5	3	60	2	40			16	2	12.5	13	87.5	1	6.25	8	1	12.5	6	75	1	12.5	31	14	45.16	17	54.83												
5-6	8	4	50	3	37.5				2	25	13	81.25			8	1	12.5	2	100			7	2	28.57	5	71.42												
6-7	1		100	1	100										2			2	100			1	1	100														
7-8	1	1	100												1			1	100			1			1	100												
8-9																																						
9-10																																						
10-11															1							1	1	100														
11-12															12	1	8.3	7	58.33			16	5	31.25	9	56.25	2	12.5	44	16	36.36	27	61.36	1	9.09			
12-13	58	13	22.4	40	68.9	5	8.6	10	2	20	7	70	1	10	12	1	8.3	11	91.6			2	1	50	1	50			8	3	37.5	4	50	1	12.5			
13-14	12	1	8.3	9	75	2	16.6	11	4	36.36	5	45.45	2	18.18	6	2	33.3	4	66.6			2	1	50														

Girls

3-4	8	2	25	6	75			3	3	100					10	3	30	7	70																		
4-5	6	2	33.33	3	50	1	16.66	8	3	37.5	5	62.5	1	12.5	6	2	33.33	3	50	1	16.66	13	6	46.15	7	53.84											
5-6	10	4	40	6	60			17	5	29.41	11	64.7			4	2	50	2	50			28	7	25	20	71.42	1										
6-7	1	1	100					5	3	60			2	40	3	2	66.66	2	66.66	1	33.33	4	1	25	4	100											
7-8	2	1	50	1	50			4	1	25	3	75			1	1	100	2	200	1	100	1	1		1	100											
8-9								3		100																											
9-10								1	1	100																											
10-11																																					
11-12																																					
12-13	51	18	35.29	29	56.86	4	7.84	27	7	25.92	17	62.96	3	11.11	10	9	42.85	10	47.61	2	9.52	25	5	20	16	64	4	16									
13-14	7			7	100			13	4	30.76	7	53.84	2	15.38	2	1	50	2	100			16	5	31.25	8	50	3	18.75									

TABLE 3.—NUTRITION—(Continued).

DAISY BANK										ST. MARY'S						WEST COSELEY						TOTAL									
Boys																															
Aged	Number Inspected	Good	Percentage	Normal	Percentage	Subnormal and Bad	Percentage	Number Inspected	Good	Percentage	Normal	Percentage	Subnormal and Bad	Percentage	Number Inspected	Good	Percentage	Subnormal and Bad	Percentage	Number Inspected	Good	Percentage	Normal	Percentage	Subnormal and Bad	Percentage					
3-4	17	7	41.17	10	58.82			2			1	50	1	50	14	5	35.71	9	64.28			34	20	58.82	13	38.23	1	2.94			
4-5	9	4	44.34	5	55.55			8	1	12.5	6	100			6	22	33.33	43	65.15	1	11.11	66	22	33.33	43	65.15	1	1.51			
5-6	4	1	25	3	75			3	2	66.6	8	100	1	33.3	11	5	45.45	67	65.04	1	9.09	103	32	31.06	67	65.04	4	3.88			
6-7								2			1				1	2	50	14	70			20	5	25	14	70	1	5			
7-8																2	50	2	100			4	2	50	2	100					
8-9																						2									
9-10																															
10-11																															
11-12																															
12-13	21	3	14.28	15	71.42	3	14.28	19	7	36.84	9	47.36	3	15.78	15	4	26.66	11	73.33			195	51	26.15	129	66.15	15	7.69			
13-14	4	1	25	3	75			10	2	20	4	50	2	20	8	3	37.5	4	50	1	12.5	61	17	27.86	36	59.01	8	13.11			
Girls																															
3-4																															
4-5	11	2	18.18	9	81.81										7	100						28	8	28.57	20	71.42	2	3.50			
5-6	33	11	33.33	22	66.66			19	9	47.36	10	52.63			13	100						57	15	26.31	40	70.17	3	2.27			
6-7	2			2	100			2	2	100					5	71.42						132	47	35.60	82	62.12	4	17.39			
7-8	1			1	100			4	4	100					1	100						23	8	34.78	11	47.82	1	7.14			
8-9															2	50						14	5	35.71	8	57.14					
9-10																						8	4	50	4	50					
10-11								1	1	100												1	1	100							
11-12								1	1	100												1	1	100							
12-13	23	3	13.04	18	78.26	2	8.69	1	1	100					20	5	25	15	75			178	52	29.21	109	61.23	17	9.55			
13-14	11	4	36.36	4	36.36	3	27.27	7	1	14.28	4	57.14	2	28.57	7	1	14.28	4	57.14	2	28.57	58	15	25.86	33	56.89	10	17.24			

CLEANLINESS.

This is treated as cleanliness of body, and cleanliness of head.

There is some evidence that some improvement has taken place in this matter during the last two years, but when the actual figures are analysed, no such improvement is apparent. For instance, taking girls of 12—13 years, out of 178 examined during the past year, 118, or 66 per cent. had verminous and unclean heads, whereas for 1909 the percentage was 61. The explanation, probably, is that there are fewer cases of actual living lice.

It is pretty evident that to stamp out this evil a very great deal of work requires to be done. If children are to leave school in this condition it means that many of them have not been taught, or have failed to learn the elementary lesson of self-respect. The presence of a few "nits" in the hair does not necessarily imply carelessness on the part of the parents. They get contaminated by sitting near others with swarming heads. One louse deposits 50 "nits" or eggs in a short time. There are many gross cases in the schools of dirty and verminous children. In this connection, the condition of the homes is important. Bad home conditions are at the root of the evil.

The Committee have issued a card with instructions for cleansing heads.

Is what is being done sufficient? If not, what powers do the Committee possess? It is, at any rate, a duty to deal with the worst cases both for their own benefit and the protection of their fellows. There are ample powers for dealing with this matter. The Teachers can do much by bringing the question of personal and domestic cleanliness frequently before their classes, but it is evident that such efforts would bear fruit more quickly if a few examples were made.

TABLE 4.—CLEANLINESS.

MOUNT PLEASANT

HURST HILL

Boys

Aged	HEAD										BODY						
	Number Inspected	Vermious and Unclean	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage Infective	Percentage Other Locally Infective	All other	Percentage	Vermious and Unclean	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage	Other Locally Infective	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage	All other
3-4	11								1	9.09							
4-5	5								2	40							
5-6	8	1	12.5						1	12.5						6.6	
6-7	1	1	100						1	100						25	
7-8	1								1	100							
8-9																	
9-10																	
10-11																	
11-12																	
12-13	58	6	10.3						11	18.9						50	
13-14	12	2	16.6						3	25						45.45	

Girls

3-4	8	2	25														
4-5	6	3	50														
5-6	10	3	30						3	30						12.5	
6-7	1								5	20						17.64	
7-8	2	1	50						4	50						25	
8-9									3							66.66	
9-10									1							33.33	
10-11																	
11-12																	
12-13	51	34	66.66						27	18						40.74	
13-14	7	4	57.14						13	5						15.38	

TABLE 4.—CLEANLINESS—Continued.

LANESFIELD														BROAD LANES													
Boys																											
HEAD							BODY							HEAD							BODY						
Aged	Number Inspected	Vermineous and Unclean	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage	Other Locally Infective	Percentage	All other	Percentage	Vermineous and Unclean	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage	Other Locally Infective	Percentage	All other	Percentage	Vermineous and Unclean	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage	Other Locally Infective	Percentage	All other	Percentage		
3-4																											
4-5																											
5-6	12									2	25							2	25								
6-7	2									1	12.5							1	12.5								
7-8																											
8-9	1																										
9-10																											
10-11																											
11-12	1																										
12-13	12	1	8.3							2	12.5							3	18.75					1	6.25		
13-14	6																										
Girls																											
3-4																											
4-5																											
5-6	14	1	7.14																								
6-7	5	1	20							2	40							2	50								
7-8	2	1	50							1	50																
8-9																											
9-10																											
10-11																											
11-12																											
12-13	10	4	40															6	28.57								
13-14	2	2	100							2	20							1	50								

TABLE 4.—CLEANLINESS—Continued.

CHRIST CHURCH												DAISY BANK																	
Boys						Girls						Boys						Girls											
HEAD						BODY						HEAD						BODY											
Aged	Number Inspected	Vermineous and Unclean	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage	Other Locally Infective	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage	Vermineous and Unclean	Percentage	Number Inspected	Vermineous and Unclean	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage	Other Locally Infective	Percentage	All other Percentage	Vermineous and Unclean	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage	Other Locally Infective	Percentage	All other Percentage			
3-4	13	2	15.38							1	7.69	17	3	17.64						2	11.76								
4-5	31	1	3.2	1	3.2	1	3.2			6	19.3	9	1	11.11						2	50								
5-6	7									2	28.57	4	2	50															
6-7	1																												
7-8	1																												
8-9	1																												
9-10																													
10-11	1																												
11-12																													
12-13	44	1	2.27							12	27.27	21	8	38.09						6	28.57								
13-14	8	1	12.5							2	25	4																	
3-4	13	5	38.46							2	15.38	11	4	36.36						1	9.09								
4-5	28	9	32.14							2	7.14	33	18	54.54						8	24.24								
5-6	4	2	50							1	25	2																	
6-7												1	1	100															
7-8	1																												
8-9																													
9-10																													
10-11																													
11-12																													
12-13	25	16	60							7	28	23	18	78.26						6	26.08								
13-14	16	7	43.75							2	12.5	11	6	54.54						1	9.09								

TABLE 4.—CLEANLINES

[illegible]

TABLE 4.—CLEANLINESS—Continued.

TOTAL													
Boys							Girls						
Aged	HEAD						BODY						
	Number Inspected	Vermineous and unclean	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage	Other Locally Infective	Percentage	All other	Percentage	Vermineous and unclean	Percentage	Ringworm	Percentage
3-4	34	1	2.94							9	13.63		
4-5	66	11	16.66										1 1.51
5-6	103	6	5.82				1 0.97			6	30	1 0.97	2 1.94
6-7	20	3	15							1	25		1 25
7-8	4												1 50
8-9	2												
9-10													
10-11	1												
11-12	1												
12-13	195	20	10.25							45	23.07		3 1.53
13-14	61	4	6.55							11	18.03		1 0.51
Girls													
3-4	28	4	14.28							2	7.14		1 3.57
4-5	57	17	29.82							5	8.77		1 1.75
5-6	132	48	36.36							23	17.42		
6-7	23	5	21.73							3	13.04		
7-8	14	8	57.14							3	21.42		1 7.14
8-9	8	2	25							2	25		1 12.5
9-10	1												
10-11	1	1	100										
11-12	1												
12-13	178	118	66.29			1	0.56			50	28.01		1 0.56
13-14	58	33	56.89							9	15.51		

CONDITION OF TEETH.

In the following table the children have been classified into those with sound teeth and those with 4 or more carious.

It will be seen that 70 to 80 per cent. of children, at ages 12—14, have one or more defective teeth, and about 20 per cent. have 4 or more diseased teeth. One of the causes of unsound teeth is the unsuitable food frequently given to young children. The influence of a septic mouth on the general health is very serious. It leads to enlarged tonsils and neck glands, imperfect mastication, impaired digestion, defective nutrition, and consequent inefficiency.

Children should be taught to cleanse their mouths from their earliest years. When decay has once commenced, nature cannot effect a cure. By dental treatment, especially if commenced between 6 and 8 years, most of the teeth can be saved.

TABLE 5.—TEETH.

Mount Pleasant.				Hurst Hill.				Lanesfield.				Broad Lanes.				Christ Church.				
Boys																				
Aged	Number Inspected	Dentures Sound	Percentage	No. with 4 or more Carious	Percentage	Number Inspected	Dentures Sound	Percentage	No. with 4 or more Carious	Percentage	Number Inspected	Dentures Sound	Percentage	No. with 4 or more Carious	Percentage	Number Inspected	Dentures Sound	Percentage	No. with 4 or more Carious	Percentage
3-4	11	8	72.7	3	27.3	15	5	33.3	5	33.3	12	4	33.3	5	41.6	9	6	66.6	2	2.2
4-5	5	3	60	1	20	15	5	33.3	5	33.3	8	4	50	2	25	8	4	50	2	25
5-6	8	1	12.5	5	62.5	16	5	31.25	5	31.25	2	3	37.5	4	50	31	13	41.93	6	19.35
6-7	1	1	100						1	100	2	2	100			7	4	57.14	2	28.57
7-8	1										1					1			1	100
8-9																1				
9-10																1	1	100		
10-11											1	1	100			1				
11-12											1	3	100	2	16.6	16	3	18.75	4	25
12-13	58	13	22.4	8	13.7	10	2	20	2	16.6	12	3	25	1	16.6	2	1	50	10	22.72
13-14	12	3	25	2	16.6	11	3	27.27	1	8.33	6	1	16.6	4	33.33	8	4	50	4	50
Girls																				
3-4	8	7	87.5	2	33.33	3	2	66.66	1	33.33	14	6	42.85	3	21.42	10	10	100	2	33.33
4-5	6	4	40	4	40	8	1	12.5	4	50	14	3	21.42	3	33.33	6	3	50	6	61.53
5-6	10			1	100	17	7	41.17	6	35.29	5	4	80	1	20	4	2	50	2	21.42
6-7	1			1	100	5	1	20	2	40	2	1	50	1	50	3	1	100	2	50
7-8	2			2	100	4	1	25	2	50	2	1	50	1	50					
8-9						3	1	33.33	1	33.33	2	2	100			1			1	100
9-10						1	1	100												
10-11																				
11-12																				
12-13	51	11	21.56	10	19.6	27	10	37.03	5	18.51	10	2	20	1	10	21	7	33.33	7	40
13-14	7	2	28.57	3	42.85	13	4	30.76	4	30.76	2	1	50	1	50	2	1	50	4	50

TABLE 5.—TEETH—(Continued).

Daisy Bank.							St. Mary's.					West Coseley					Total.				
Boys																					
Aged	Number Inspected	Dentures Sound	Percentage	No. with 4 or more Carious	Percentage	Number Inspected	Dentures Sound	Percentage	No. with 4 or more Carious	Percentage	Number Inspected	Dentures Sound	Percentage	No. with 4 or more Carious	Percentage	Number Inspected	Dentures Sound	Percentage	No. with 4 or more Carious	Percentage	
3-4	17	5	29.41	5	29.41	2		100	2	100	14	11	78.57	1	16.66	34	25	73.52	5	14.70	
4-5											6	4	66.66	1	16.66	66	30	45.45	19	28.78	
5-6	9	2	22.22	3	33.33	8	4	50	1	12.5	11	7	63.63	2	18.18	103	39	37.87	25	24.27	
6-7	4	1	25	2	50	3			2	66.6	1			1	100	20	5	25	7	35	
7-8						2			2	100						4	1	25	2	50	
8-9																2				100	
9-10																					
10-11																1	1	100			
11-12																1	1	100			
12-13	21	3	14.28	5	23.8	19	6	31.57	1	5.26	15			3	20	195	44	22.56	25	12.82	
13-14	4	2	50			10	1	10	3	30	8	1	12.5	4	50	61	11	18.03	14	22.95	
Girls																					
3-4											7	6	85.71	1	14.28	28	25	89.28	2	7.14	
4-5	11	3	27.27	2	18.18						13	8	61.53	2	15.38	57	23	40.35	13	22.8	
5-6	33	19	57.57	7	21.21	19	5	26.31	5	26.31	7	5	71.42	1	14.28	132	59	44.69	32	24.24	
6-7	2	2	100			2	1	50	1	50	1					23	9	39.12	10	43.47	
7-8	1										4			1	25	14	3	21.42	6	42.85	
8-9						4	2	50	1	25						8	3	37.5	3	37.5	
9-10																1	1	100			
10-11						1	1	100								1	1	100			
11-12						1	1	100								1	1	100			
12-13	23	8	34.78	3	13.04	1					20	7	35	3	15	178	55	30.89	33	18.53	
13-14	11	1	9.09								7			1	14.28	58	16	27.58	13	22.41	

NOSE AND THROAT.

Over 16 per cent. showed enlargement of one or both Tonsils, and nearly 4 per cent. are returned as showing signs of Adenoids. A fair number of these cases have been operated on at Hospital. Your School Medical Officer has taken occasion to point out to the Teachers that the cure of these conditions is not complete when the obstruction has been removed. The habit of faulty breathing persists, and the child requires to be taught to breathe properly.

TABLE 6.—NOSE AND THROAT.

MOUNT PLEASANT														HURST HILL														LANESFIELD													
Boys														Girls																											
Aged	Number Inspected	Impeded nose Breathing	Percentage	Chronic Pharyngitis	Percentage	Tonsils Enlarged	Percentage	Cervical Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Submaxillary Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Number Inspected	Impeded nose Breathing	Percentage	Chronic Pharyngitis	Percentage	Tonsils Enlarged	Percentage	Cervical Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Submaxillary Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Number Inspected	Impeded nose Breathing	Percentage	Chronic Pharyngitis	Percentage	Tonsils Enlarged	Percentage	Cervical Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Submaxillary Glands Enlarged	Percentage								
3-4	11					4	36.3					15					2	13.3			1	6.6	12								2	16.6									
4-5	5					1	20					16					1	6.25					2																		
5-6	8					1	12.5																																		
6-7	1					1	100																																		
7-8	1							1	100																																
8-9																																									
9-10																																									
10-11																																									
11-12																																									
12-13	58	2	3.4			5	8.6					10					1	9.09			1	9.09	12							1	8.3										
13-14	12	1	8.3			4	33.3	1	8.3			11											6																		
Girls																																									
3-4	8					1	12.5					3																													
4-5	6					3	50	1	16.66			8																													
5-6	10	2	20			5	50					17	1	5.88			2	25	1	12.5			14	1	7.14																
6-7	1											5					4	23.53	1	5.88			5																		
7-8	2					1	50					4					2	50					2																		
8-9												3																													
9-10												1																													
10-11																																									
11-12																																									
12-13	51	5	9.8									27	1	3.7			7	25.92	1	3.7			10																		
13-14	7					7	13.72					13					6	46.15	1	7.69			2																		

TABLE 6.—NOSE AND THROAT—(Continued.)

DAISY BANK													
CHRIST CHURCH													
BROAD LANES													
Boys													
Aged	Number Inspected	Impeded nose Breathing	Percentage	Chronic Pharyngitis	Percentage	Chronic Pharyngitis	Percentage	Tonsils Enlarged	Percentage	Cervical Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Submaxillary Glands Enlarged	Percentage
3-4	9												
4-5	8	1	12.5					1	12.5				
5-6	8												
6-7	2									1	50		
7-8													
8-9													
9-10													
10-11													
11-12													
12-13	16	2	12.5					2	12.5				
13-14	2												
Girls													
3-4	10	1	10										
4-5	6							3	30				
5-6	4							1	16.66				
6-7	3												
7-8	1												
8-9													
9-10													
10-11													
11-12													
12-13	21	1	4.76										
13-14	2							3	14.28				
DAISY BANK													
CHRIST CHURCH													
BROAD LANES													
Boys													
Aged	Number Inspected	Impeded nose Breathing	Percentage	Chronic Pharyngitis	Percentage	Chronic Pharyngitis	Percentage	Tonsils Enlarged	Percentage	Cervical Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Submaxillary Glands Enlarged	Percentage
3-4	17	1	5.88					1	7.69				
4-5	9	1	11.11					6	19.35	1	3.22	2	6.45
5-6	4							1	14.28				
6-7													
7-8													
8-9													
9-10													
10-11													
11-12													
12-13	21	1	4.76					10	22.72				
13-14	4												
Girls													
3-4	11							3	23.07				
4-5	33	2	6.06					5	17.85				
5-6	2												
6-7	1												
7-8													
8-9													
9-10													
10-11													
11-12													
12-13	23	1	4.34					6	24				
13-14	11							2	12.5				

TABLE 6.—NOSE AND THROAT—(Continued).

ST. MARY'S										WEST COSELEY.										TOTAL																	
Boys																																					
Aged	Number Inspected	Impeded nose Breathing	Percentage	Chronic Pharyngitis	Percentage	Tonsils Enlarged	Percentage	Cervical Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Submaxillary Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Number Inspected	Impeded nose Breathing	Percentage	Chronic Pharyngitis	Percentage	Tonsils Enlarged	Percentage	Cervical Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Submaxillary Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Number Inspected	Impeded nose Breathing	Percentage	Chronic Pharyngitis	Percentage	Tonsils Enlarged	Percentage	Cervical Glands Enlarged	Percentage	Submaxillary Glands Enlarged	Percentage				
3-4	2											14						6	42.85	1	7.14			34	2	3.02						10	29.41	1	2.94	1	1.51
4-5	8											6						3	50				66	2	1.94						11	16.66	4	3.88	4	3.88	
5-6	3											11						1	9.09				103	2	1.94						13	12.62	1	5			
6-7	3											1											20	1	5						2	10	1	25			
7-8	2																						4														
8-9																							2														
9-10																																					
10-11																																					
11-12																								1													
12-13	19	3	15.78									15						2	13.33				195	10	5.12						35	17.94	1	0.51	1	1.63	
13-14	10											8						2	25				61	1	1.63						8	13.11	1	1.63	1	1.63	
Girls																																					
3-4												7						2	28.57					28	1	3.57						6	21.42				
4-5												13											57	1	1.75						11	19.29	1	1.75			
5-6	19	1	5.26									7											132	7	5.30						25	18.93	3	2.27			
6-7	2											1											23														
7-8												4											14														
8-9	4																	1	25				8														
9-10																							1														
10-11	1																						1														
11-12	1																						1														
12-13	1																						178	10	5.61						28	15.71	1	0.56			
13-14												7						4	20				58								11	18.96					

TABLE 7.—EYE DISEASES.

Boys	MOUNT PLEASANT										HURST HILL										LANESFIELD														
	Aged	Number Inspected	Minor Non-infective Ailments	Percentage	Infective Ophthalmic Ailments	Percentage	Opacities	Percentage	Squint	Percentage	All other	Percentage	Number Inspected	Minor Non-infective Ailments	Percentage	Infective Ophthalmic Ailments	Percentage	Opacities	Percentage	Squint	Percentage	All other	Percentage	Number Inspected	Minor Non-infective Ailments	Percentage	Infective Ophthalmic Ailments	Percentage	Opacities	Percentage	Squint	Percentage	All other	Percentage	
	3-4	11	1	20									15	1	6.6										12										
	4-5	5											16	1	6.25										2										
	5-6	8																																	
	6-7	1																																	
	7-8	1																																	
	8-9																																		
	9-10																																		
	10-11																																		
	11-12																																		
	12-13	58							1	1.7			10												1	1									
	13-14	12											11												6										
Girls	3-4	8																																	
	4-5	6																																	
	5-6	10							1	10				17											14										
	6-7	1												5											5										
	7-8	2												4											2										
	8-9													3																					
	9-10													1																					
	10-11																																		
	11-12																																		
	12-13	51												27											10										
	13-14	7												13											2										

EYE DISEASES. The following are the figures:—

TABLE 7.—EYE DISEASES—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 7.—EYE DISEASES—Continued.

[illegible]

VISION.

The condition as regards sight is estimated, for each eye separately, by placing the child at a distance of 20 feet, or 6 metres, from a test card, showing rows of letters of various sizes, which should be in a suitable light. The smallest letter which is seen clearly at that distance is the index of his acuity of vision. The result is expressed as a fraction, the numerator indicating the distance in metres between the child and test letter, and the denominator indicates the size of the smallest letter recognised by him at that distance.

The number indicating the size of the letter is the number of metres at which a normal eye should be able to see clearly that particular letter.

Thus, if an eye is said to have an acuity of 6-18, it means that at 20 feet (6 metres) it is able to read a letter of a size known as 18, which is rather large—in fact, so large that a normal eye would see it clearly at a distance of 18 metres, or 60 feet.

In the following table all worse than 6-9 are taken as defective.

The figures show 15 per cent. of those examined to be defective to this extent. The Staffs. County Council School Doctor's report states that 28.9 per cent. of the children inspected in 1909 were defective, and this large figure was arrived at, although defects less than 6-18 are passed over.

No doubt all the defectives constituting the above 15 per cent. are urgently in need of glasses. The influence which school conditions may have in inducing eye defects is seen to be great, when the main factors tending to produce these defects are considered. These factors are—(1) Insufficient or inefficient lighting; (2) Construction of desks and attitude of the children when doing near work; (3) Commencing fine work at too early an age.

TABLE 8.—VISION.

Boys	Mount Pleasant			Hurst Hill			Lanesfield			Broad Lanes			Christ Church			Daisy Bank			St. Mary's			West Coseley			Total		
	Number Inspected	Vision Defective	Percentage	Number Inspected	Vision Defective	Percentage	Number Inspected	Vision Defective	Percentage	Number Inspected	Vision Defective	Percentage	Number Inspected	Vision Defective	Percentage	Number Inspected	Vision Defective	Percentage	Number Inspected	Vision Defective	Percentage	Number Inspected	Vision Defective	Percentage	Number Inspected	Vision Defective	Percentage
Aged																											
6-7										1														1			
7-8													1											1			
8-9													1											1			
9-10																									1		
10-11																											
11-12							1	1	100																		
12-13	58	4	6.8	10			16	5	31.25	5			44	4	9.09	21	5	23.8	19	6	31.57	15	2	13.33	195	26	11.33
13-14	11			11			2						8			4			10	2	20	8	3	37.5	60	5	8.33
Girls																											
6-7							2																		4		
7-8				2																					2		
8-9				2									1						3	1	33.33				6	1	16.66
9-10																											
10-11																									1		
11-12																			1	1	100				1		100
12-13	50	1	20	27	4	14.81	27						25	4	16	23	5	21.73	1			20	5	25	177	35	29.91
13-14	7	2	28.57	13	1	7.69	2						16	3	18.75	11	1	9.09				7	2	28.57	58	9	15.51

TABLE 9.—EAR DISEASES.

EAR DISEASES.

The cases with purulent discharge are as follows:—

Mount Pleasant			Hurst Hill			Lanesfield			Broad Lanes			Christ Church			Daisy Bank			St. Mary's			West Coseley			Total			
Boys	Aged	Number Inspected	Discharging Ears	Percentage	Number Inspected	Discharging Ears	Percentage	Number Inspected	Discharging Ears	Percentage	Number Inspected	Discharging Ears	Percentage	Number Inspected	Discharging Ears	Percentage	Number Inspected	Discharging Ears	Percentage	Number Inspected	Discharging Ears	Percentage	Number Inspected	Discharging Ears	Percentage		
		11			15			9			13	1	3.22	17			14			34			66	2	1.4		
	3-4	5			16			8			31			9			6			103	1	9.09	20				
	4-5	8						8			7			4			11			4			4				
	5-6	1						2			1						1			2			2				
	6-7	1									1																
	7-8	1									1																
	8-9										1																
	9-10																										
	10-11																										
	11-12																										
	12-13	58			10			16			44	1	2.27	21			15			195	1	0.51	61				
	13-14	12			11			2			8			4			8										
Girls																											
	3-4	8			3			10			13			11			7						28				
	4-5	6			8			6			28			33			13						57				
	5-6	10			17			4			4			2			7			19			132				
	6-7	1			5			3						1			1			2			23				
	7-8	2			4			1			1						4			4			14				
	8-9				3																	8					
	9-10				1															4			1				
	10-11																			1			1				
	11-12																			1			1				
	12-13	51			27			21			25			23			20						178				
	13-14	7			13			2			16			11			7						58				

DEFECTIVE HEARING. The following table gives the figures. The percentage of cases recorded as suffering from this defect, and from discharging ears is very small.

TABLE 10.—DEFECTIVE HEARING.

Boys	Mount Pleasant			Hurst Hill			Lanesfield			Broad Lanes			Christ Church			Daisy Bank			St. Mary's			West Coseley			TOTAL		
	Aged	Number Inspected	Hearing defective one or both sides	Percentage	Number Inspected	Hearing defective one or both sides	Percentage	Number Inspected	Hearing defective one or both sides	Percentage	Number Inspected	Hearing defective one or both sides	Percentage	Number Inspected	Hearing defective one or both sides	Percentage	Number Inspected	Hearing defective one or both sides	Percentage	Number Inspected	Hearing defective one or both sides	Percentage	Number Inspected	Hearing defective one or both sides	Percentage	Number Inspected	Hearing defective one or both sides
3-4	11				15			9			13			17			2				14			34			
4-5	5				16			8			31			9			8				6			66			
5-6	8							8			7			4			3				11	1	9.09	103	1	0.97	
6-7	1							2			1			2			2				1			20			
7-8	1										1												4				
8-9																							2				
9-10																							1				
10-11																							1				
11-12																							1				
12-13	58	1	1.7		10			16	1	6.25	44	1	2.27	21			19	2	10.52		15	1	6.66	195	6	3.07	
13-14	12				11			2			8			4			10				8			61	1	1.63	
Girls																											
3-4	8				3			10			13			11							7			28			
4-5	6				8			6			28			33							13			57			
5-6	10				17			4			4			2			19				7			132			
6-7	1				5			3									2				1			23			
7-8	2				4			1			1			1			4		25		4			14			
8-9					3																			8		12.5	
9-10					1																			1			
10-11																								1			
11-12																								1			
12-13	51				27	1	7.69	21			25	2	8	23			1				20			178	1	1.72	
13-14	7				13			2			16			11							7			58			

TABLE 11.—SPEECH.

SPEECH.

The following figures relate to speech:—

Boys										Mount Pleasant								Hurst Hill								Lanesfield							
Aged	Number Inspected	Stammering	Percentage	Lisping	Percentage	Indistinctness	Percentage	Idioglossia	Percentage	Number Inspected	Stammering	Percentage	Lisping	Percentage	Indistinctness	Percentage	Idioglossia	Percentage	Number Inspected	Stammering	Percentage	Lisping	Percentage	Indistinctness	Percentage	Idioglossia	Percentage						
3-4	11					1	9			15										12													
4-5	5									16										2													
5-6	8																																
6-7	1																																
7-8	1																			1													
8-9																																	
9-10																																	
10-11																																	
11-12																				1													
12-13	58									10	1	10								12													
13-14	12									11										6													
Girls																																	
3-4	8									3																							
4-5	6									8																							
5-6	10									17										14													
6-7	1									5										5													
7-8	2									4										2													
8-9										3																							
9-10										1																							
10-11																																	
11-12																																	
12-13																																	
13-14	51									27										10													
	7									13										2													

TABLE 11.—SPEECH—(Continued).

Broad Lanes										Christ Church							Daisy Bank										
Boys																											
Aged																											
	Number Inspected	Stammering	Percentage	Lisping	Percentage	Indistinctness	Percentage	Idioglossia	Percentage	Number Inspected	Stammering	Percentage	Lisping	Percentage	Indistinctness	Percentage	Idioglossia	Percentage	Number Inspected	Stammering	Percentage	Lisping	Percentage	Indistinctness	Percentage	Idioglossia	Percentage
3-4	9									13					1	7.69			17								
4-5	8									31									9								
5-6	8									7									4								
6-7	2									1																	
7-8										1																	
8-9										1																	
9-10																											
10-11										1																	
11-12																											
12-13	16									44									21								
13-14	2									8	1	12.5							4								
Girls																											
3-4	10									13									11								
4-5	6									28	1	3.57							33								
5-6	4									4									2								
6-7	3																										
7-8	1																		1			1	100				
8-9										1																	
9-10																											
10-11																											
11-12																											
12-13	21									25									23								
13-14	2									16									11								

TABLE 11.—SPEECH—(Continued).

St. Mary's										West Coseley								Total								
Boys																										
Aged	Number Inspected	Stammering	Percentage	Lisping	Percentage	Indistinctness	Percentage	Idioglossia	Percentage	Number Inspected	Stammering	Percentage	Lisping	Percentage	Indistinctness	Percentage	Idioglossia	Percentage	Number Inspected							
3-4										14									34							
4-5	2									6									66							
5-6	8									11									103							
6-7	3									1									20							
7-8	2																		4							
8-9																			2							
9-10																										
10-11																			1							
11-12																			1							
12-13	19	1	5.26							15									195							
13-14	10									8									61							
Girls																										
3-4										7									28							
4-5										13									57							
5-6	19									7									132							
6-7	2									1									23							
7-8										4									14							
8-9	4																		8							
9-10																			1							
10-11	1																		1							
11-12	1																		1							
12-13	1																		178							
13-14										20									58							
										7																

TABLE 12.—MENTAL CONDITION.

TABLE 12.—MENTAL CONDITION.

TABLE 12.—MENTAL CONDITION.

TABLE 12.—MENTAL CONDITION—(Continued).

CHRIST CHURCH				DAISY BANK				ST. MARY'S				WEST COSELEY				TOTAL						
Boys																						
Aged	Number Inspected	Bright & Fair	Percentage	Dull and Backward	Percentage	Mentally Defective	Percentage	Number Inspected	Bright & Fair	Percentage	Dull and Backward	Percentage	Mentally Defective	Percentage	Number Inspected	Bright & Fair	Percentage	Dull and Backward	Percentage	Mentally Defective	Percentage	
3-4	7	6	85.71	1	14.28			3	2	66.6	1	33.3			1	1	100					
4-5	1	1	100					2			2	100										
5-6	1	1	100																			
6-7																						
7-8	1	1	100																			
8-9	1	1	100																			
9-10	1	1	100																			
10-11	1	1	100																			
11-11	44	36	81.81	8	18.18			19	16	84.21	3	15.78			15	14	93.33	1	6.66			
12-13	8	8	100					10	9	90	1	10			8	8	100					
13-14																						
Girls																						
3-4																						
4-5																						
5-6	4	2	50	2	50			2	2	100					4	3	75	1	25			
6-7																						
7-8	1	1	100					4	3	75	1	25										
8-9																						
9-10																						
10-11																						
11-12																						
12-13	25	23	92	2	8			23	19	82.6	4	17.39			20	20	100					
13-14	16	13	81.25	3	18.75			11	8	72.72	3	27.27			7	7	100					

TABLE 13.—HEART.

HEART.

The following table gives the results as regards the discovery of Heart Disease. A fair number of cases of Anæmia were discovered, and they probably arise in great measure from insufficient or unsuitable food, and overcrowded bedrooms.

Mount Pleasant										Hurst Hill								Lanesfield									
Boys																											
Aged	Number Inspected	Developmental Defects	Percentage	Functional Defects	Percentage	Disease Lesions	Percentage	Feeble Circulation	Percentage	Number Inspected	Developmental Defects	Percentage	Functional Defects	Percentage	Disease Lesions	Percentage	Feeble Circulation	Percentage	Number Inspected	Developmental Defects	Percentage	Functional Defects	Percentage	Disease Lesions	Percentage	Feeble Circulation	Percentage
3—4	11									15									12								
4—5	5									16									2								
5—6	8																										
6—7	1																										
7—8	1																		1								
8—9																											
9—10																											
10—11																											
11—12																			1								
12—13	58					1			1.7	10									12								
13—14	12									11									9								
Girls																											
3—4	8									3																	
4—5	6									8																	
5—6	10					1			10	17									14								
6—7	1									5									5								
7—8	2									4									2								
8—9										3																	
9—10										1																	
10—11																											
11—12																											
12—13	51									27									10								
13—14	7									13									2								

TABLE 13.—HEART—(Continued).

Boys	Broad Lanes										Christ Church								Daisy Bank										
	Aged	Number Inspected	Developmental Defects	Percentage	Functional Defects	Percentage	Disease Lesions	Percentage	Feeble Circulation	Percentage	Number Inspected	Developmental Defects	Percentage	Functional Defects	Percentage	Disease Lesions	Percentage	Functional Defects	Percentage	Number Inspected	Developmental Defects	Percentage	Functional Defects	Percentage	Disease Lesions	Percentage	Feeble Circulation	Percentage	
Girls	3-4	9									13									17									
	4-5	8									31									9									
	5-6	8									7									4									
	6-7	2									1																		
	7-8										1																		
	8-9										1																		
	9-10																												
	10-11										1																		
	11-12																												
	12-13	16									44									21									
	13-14	2									8									4									
Girls	3-4	10									13																		
	4-5	6									28																		
	5-6	4									4																		
	6-7	3																											
	7-8	1																											
	8-9										1																		
	9-10																												
	10-11																												
	11-12																												
	12-13	21																		23									
	13-14	2									16									11									
Girls	3-4	10									13																		
	4-5	6									28																		
	5-6	4									4																		
	6-7	3																											
	7-8	1																											
	8-9										1																		
	9-10																												
	10-11																												
	11-12																												
	12-13	21																		23									
	13-14	2									16									11									

TABLE 13.—HEART—(Continued).

St. Mary's										West Coseley							Total										
Boys																											
Aged	Number Inspected	Developmental Defects	Percentage	Functional Defects	Percentage	Disease Lesions	Percentage	Feeble Circulation	Percentage	Number Inspected	Developmental Defects	Percentage	Functional Defects	Percentage	Disease Lesions	Percentage	Feeble Circulation	Percentage	Number Inspected	Developmental Defects	Percentage	Functional Defects	Percentage	Disease Lesions	Percentage	Feeble Circulation	Percentage
3-4										14									34						1	1.51	
4-5	2									6									66						1	0.97	
5-6	8									11					1	9.09			103						1		
6-7	3									1									20								
7-8	3																		4								
8-9	2																		2								
9-10																											
10-11																			1								
11-12																			1								
12-13	19					1				15									195						1	0.51	
13-14	10								10	8									61						1	1.63	
Girls																											
3-4										7									28								
4-5										13									57								
5-6	19					1			5.26										132						3	2.27	
6-7	2									7									23								
7-8										1									14								
8-9	4									4									8								
9-10																			1								
10-11	1																		1								
11-12	1																		1								
12-13	1																										
13-14										20									178								
										7									58								

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND EXCLUSION OF SCHOLARS.

Thirteen cases were certified for exclusion from school as follows:—Mumps, 8; Scabies, 3; Impetigo, 2; Ulcerated Throat, 1; General Debility, 1. One case of Ringworm of Head, and one case of Ringworm of Body are recorded in the routine examinations. The Teachers notify (on stamped post cards) to the Medical Officer of Health all cases of absence from school suspected to be due to infectious disease.

Notifications of infectious disease received by the Health Authority are communicated to the Education Secretary, for the information of the Teachers.

Some cases of Contagious Conjunctivitis occurred during the year, and were excluded.

Your Committee have as yet given no further directions regarding the Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School.

The withdrawal of the old Epidemic Grant is a serious drawback when dealing with infectious school children.

PHTHISIS.

One case of Phthisis was recorded, and another case was recorded as doubtful.

No other cases of Tuberculosis were recorded.

PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.

Such information as can be obtained from the parents or children, or which is known to the Teacher, is recorded.

HOME CIRCUMSTANCES.

With the staff at our disposal, it has been impossible to carry on any investigations into home conditions beyond the general sanitary work of the district.

METHODS AVAILABLE FOR TREATMENT OF THE DEFECTS DISCOVERED.

Your Committee have proceeded on the assumption that the means of treatment available are extensive, and, as yet, unexhausted, and in every case of defect requiring treatment, the Assistant School Medical Officer has referred the parents to their Medical Attendant. There are also Hospitals, Eye Infirmaries, and the Poor-Law System.

If the parent is not present at the inspection, a printed notice, calling attention to any defect, is sent. Many cases of Eye Defects have been taken to an Infirmary, and Tonsil cases have been operated upon at the Hospitals, but there is not much evidence that the work of private medical practitioners has been increased as the result of inspections.

The chief difficulties as regards treatment will be met with in the cases of Discharging Ears, Skin Diseases, and Bad Teeth.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

A detailed report was made on this subject two years ago, and this still merits your attention.

This is especially so as regards the cleanliness of the school floors and walls, the provision of proper mats and scrapers, and the improvement of the lighting, both natural and artificial.

Your Assistant School Medical Officer has, on some occasions, found it difficult to carry out the inspections owing to deficient light.

Special attention should also be given to cloakrooms and lavatories. Better and larger cloakrooms are necessary as an essential part of a crusade against vermin. In planning any new schools, this should be borne in mind. The work performed this year is as follows:—

ST. MARY'S (Girls).—Colouring, limewashing, some repairs to closets.

DAISY BANK.—Limewashing, repairs to spouting.

CHRIST CHURCH (Mixed).—Some repairs to closets.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—Limewashing.

W. M. CLENDINNEN,
School Medical Officer.

Coseley, 16th January, 1911.

